

THE HAWAIIAN STAR

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR
TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1911.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

While it is a common impression that, if the suffragettes should win, the worst classes of women, like the worst classes of men, would do most of the voting, the record of states in which the ballot is not confined to the male sex does not bear out that view.

It has been found that ignorant and vicious women care little for the ballot, while intelligent and public spirited women care much for it and not only vote themselves but insist on their lazy brotherhood going to the polls. Moreover they bring to politics a certain atmosphere of conscience which has the tendency to compel good tickets. And their intuitions are such that they are not often deceived by human wolves in sheep's clothing. They do not exalt demagogues unless the offenders are clergymen. Politicians can't long deceive them.

In national and international politics the influence of women would be for propositions of peace as against propositions of war; for temperance instead of drunkenness; for moral codes rather than codes of expediency. Probably sentiment would count more among women than among men; though its exhibition among women who have sat upon thrones has generally been for the best, so far as history gives us the means of judgement. Notable modern examples are Queen Victoria and the Queen Regent of Spain in their attitude towards peace.

Whether England and the United States will soon permit woman suffrage nationally may be doubtful, but the growing enthusiasm for it among the women and the hesitant opposition to it among the men, are signs that both countries, sooner or later, will yield to it.

GOOD LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

There is much the Supervisors ought to do; there is little they will do unless it is something to please the greedy mob that thinks the government owes it a living. The case is simply one of bargain and sale. The machine says to the rabble, vote us into power, we will take care of you in turn and the taxpayers will foot the bills. Good government isn't thought of. How useless then to give the machine or the machine administration good advice! It is like the proverbial throwing of pearls. All the advice welcomed by the supervisors is that to create new jobs with which to suck the treasury dry and let the devil take the hindmost.

Honolulu will wait in vain for municipal statesmanship while it knuckles down to machine government like this. It is not compelled to do so. The taxpaying, the employing class, working as a unit and on a non-partisan basis, can carry this city and county if it wants to. Time and again it has determined, in an overwhelming Republican community, to retain certain Democrats in office, and has done it. It once gathered its might, as this paper was lately reminded, and chose a business board of supervisors with George W. Smith at its head. Business men would have overthrown the Bob Wilcox ticket in other politics if they had not been betrayed by trusted agents, but they never permitted but one banderlog legislature to sit. United, no one can beat them, least of all a voting body that looks to them for its daily bread and a machine to which their campaign subscriptions are the blood of life.

The common sense of politics is to get together when the time comes. Republicans and Democrats alike name a sound ticket and then go in and elect it. The Star is going to propose some sample tickets from time to time, merely to show what material we have and what may be done with it. Here is one:

Mayor—John A. McCandless.

Supervisors—John A. Hughes, Gilbert J. Waller, J. A. Kennedy, W. H. McClellan, E. O. White, Carlos Long, J. P. Mendonca.

That's just a sample. You may find fault with it in spots. But it represents all classes of the community and as a whole is immensely superior to the kind of boards of supervisors we are getting.

Well for the city and county of Honolulu if it puts a tabu on national politics in its application to local affairs and goes in for good government. It can have such government if it wants it and can keep the city progressive; only by the sheer negligence of the taxpayers do we suffer bad government.

THE SEALING TREATY.

By the terms of a treaty lately concluded by the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Japan, pelagic sealing is prohibited in the seas of Behring, Okhotsk, Kamchatka and Japan. The convention arranges for an apportionment among the signatory powers of the annual proceeds of the several seal herds in which they are interested; that is to say from seals legally killed at the rookeries. Thirty per cent. of the skins annually taken from the American and Russian herds respectively is divided equally between Great Britain and Japan; thirty per cent. from the Japanese herds, divided equally among the United States, Great Britain and Russia, and thirty per cent. from any herds which may hereafter resort to the breeding grounds under British jurisdiction in the North Pacific Ocean is to be divided, equally among the United States, Russian and Japan.

The United States, under the treaty, reserves the right of preserving the Pribyloff Island seals which have been decimated during many years past and were in peril of extinction before the treaty came to their relief.

TAXATION OF BRIDES' DOWRIES.

Congressman Kahn is not to be congratulated on his bill to tax the dowries of American brides in international marriages. Such a law would clearly infringe the rights of the individual and could be easily met on constitutional grounds. It is none of the State's business if an American girl casts her lot in Europe or South America, in Asia or Africa; none if her parents or guardians wish to anticipate her rights as a legatee by giving her money enough to enable her to live when wedded in her accustomed way. This, as many people forget between fourths of July, is a free country; it has not, as yet, ventured to interfere with household gifts and with the legal course of love affairs, and while it remains free it will not undertake to do so.

Nor is there excuse for the Kahn proposition in the current idea that the United States is getting the worst of it financially from international marriages. Passing the advantage of having friends at court, the sums that Cupid carries abroad are small enough beside what we get from trade with Europe and what comes in the form of cash and productive labor from the hosts that immigrate. All the while we are ahead of the game by tens of millions, and who is there to quarrel with the balance of trade while it is in his favor?

The center of population of the United States has been a long time in getting out of Indiana and it promises to be a long time yet in nearing the geographical center. It has moved only thirty-one miles westward and seven-tenths of a mile northward in ten years, showing that the development of the New South in that time has not materially affected it. Owing to the semi-arid nature of the trans-Missouri West and its need of a vast irrigation system to make it populous, and to the growing congestion of Eastern cities, there may be no one living who will see the center of population cross Illinois.

Dr. Wiley, leader of the pure food crusade, whose case was before the cabinet the other day, is accused of overpaying a member of his staff. A man was put on the payroll at \$1600 a year and he was only employed a part of the time. The appropriation was used up at the rate of from \$20 to \$50 per day, for which, possibly, the man rendered equivalent service; but, unfortunately for Dr. Wiley, the Federal law

Uncle Walt The Poet Philosopher

He's sitting in prison and sorrow is his'n, he's wishing he never had carried a gun; he thought it was clever to pack one forever, and aim it at people in spirit of fun. And it, one fine morning, went off without warning, and plugged a bystander, TOTO, who turned up his toes; and now he is wailing, the wearisome jail in, and no one has pity for him in his woes.

The boneyards are crowded with gentlemen shrouded, and sleeping in boxes, the victims of fools, of pin-headed varmints who loaded their garments with all kinds of deadly and murderous tools. And widows are sighing and orphans are crying all over this country because of the blokes who always are plannin' to spring a big cannon and brandish it gaily till somebody croaks. Oh, let the law step on the fool with a weapon, and buy him deeply and load him with chains! No lunatic's greater; it seems the Creator in building forgot to equip him with brains.

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WALT MASON.

does not give a department chief the option of expending money in that ratio.

Samoa, which is a fine country for sugar but grows copra and cocoa by preference, is looking eagerly for the opening of the Panama canal. Now the German steamers that connect Samoa with the markets have to go around the Horn, but the canal will give them a very direct route indeed and the result will be to cause a development of German Samoa which will bring much more shipping into use.

The idea of Editor Connors that a company of regulars should go to Hilo with the militia next fall and make a practice march, finds favor in high quarters. Such an outing would be good for the soldiers physically and, as their opportunities for mountain work on Oahu are circumscribed, the long high hikes possible on Hawaii—which is a region as large as Connecticut—would help season them as campaigners.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

EBEN P. LOW—There is no difficulty at all about merely killing off those goats on Kahoolawe, but I don't want to do that.

MARSTON CAMPBELL—The work of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry was most congenial to me. That is the only regret I have in turning it over to Mr. Judd, for I still have plenty to keep me busy.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT GIBSON—The work of our teachers' summer school is in large part given up to the subjects of physiology and hygiene. A good many of our teachers need it, and it should be a benefit to the rising generation.

LAND COMMISSIONER CHARLES S. JUDD—I haven't anything to be interviewed on yet. From the looks of things, I think my new job will keep me busy, but then a man can't be happy unless he has plenty to keep him occupied. It is five years since I have been in Hawaii, and I am very glad to get back.

FRANK D. CREEDON—About half

of the residents of Alewa Heights will be entitled to patents on their lots next Saturday. The remainder will get theirs several months hence. I think almost everybody has conscientiously carried out the terms of the agreement under which the tract was opened. I had to live one year on my lot as one of the conditions, but have been up there two years and a half. It's the same with everybody up there—nobody is leaving.

JOE COHEN—The fact that we have booked the sixteen members of the Norton Musical Comedy Company back to Vancouver by the Marama, leaving here on August 15, doesn't mean that they are actually going by that vessel. You see, something might arise that would render it necessary for them to go sooner, so we book them just to be on the safe side. If they do not want to go by the Marama, why, we will cancel the bookings and book for the Makura, and so on. It is merely to be certain that we will get transportation for them when they want it.

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Furnished.

Wahiawa, 2 B. R. \$ 30.00
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Kaimuki, 13th, 2 B. R. 35.00

Unfurnished.

Kinau St., 3 B. R. \$ 30.00
Rose & Kam. IV Rd., 3 25.00
Waipio, 3 B. R. 12.00
Wilder Ave., 4 B. R. 35.00
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Magazine & Spencer, 3 30.00
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Wilder Ave., 6 B. R. 50.00
Wilder Ave., 4 B. R. 25.00
Prospect St., 2 B. R. 27.50
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PRINTING TELEGRAPHY.

In some ways the progress of telegraphy appears to be slow, says an article in Kuhlows German Trade Review. It, for instance, has shown no such astonishing development in the field it covers as latter years have seen in that of its sister art, telephony; while the actual apparatus on which it depends has, especially in this country, altered but little in recent times. Its relatively small advance, as compared with telephony, is accentuated by the fact that some of its duties are being robbed from it by this latter competitor, and combined telephone-telegrams, for which the British postoffice has invented the word "phonograms," are being employed to an increasing extent. These phonograms perform a service which, until their introduction, was dealt with by the telegraph alone. To an outsider it might appear that this relative falling back of telegraphy is to be explained; by a reluctance, on the part of those concerned with its application, to modify their methods and adopt such new apparatus as the progress of the art has put at their disposal. Especially may this seem to be the case in connection with printing telegraph apparatus—that is, apparatus which will directly reproduce messages on page or slip in Roman characters, and which, on the face of it, should lead to economies as compared with Morse sounder or other apparatus with which the messages received have finally to be written out by hand. This country is one of the most conspicuous examples of those in which printing telegraphy has made but little progress.

It is probable that the ultimate relative fields of telegraph and telephony are even yet not accurately marked out. The peculiar advantages of each of the two arts becomes every day clearer, but there is no doubt that much business is now conducted by telegraph which properly should come within the sphere of the telephone, while, conversely, the telephone is now frequently used for communications which would be more cheaply dealt with by telegraph. The first of

these two practices will naturally tend to disappear with the gradual spread of the telephone; the second, however, can probably only be eliminated by the fostering of a combination system, and by a decrease in cost and increase in speed of telegraphic work. An example of the practice which would probably disappear in the wake of such changes is furnished by the sometimes excessive use of trunk calls by business men and others. Such calls certainly result in a considerable saving of time as compared with telegrams, but they are much more expensive, and in many cases are used merely owing to the convenience with which they can be carried out by a busy man without leaving his desk, or having to dictate a form for transmission to the nearest postoffice. The extension of the use of phonograms will probably ultimately result in the elimination of many calls of this sort, as they have the same convenience from the point of view of the sender, and are much cheaper, their only disadvantage being that they take somewhat longer to deliver and reply to. This latter point is, however, frequently of little importance, providing the time does not exceed a few hours.

UNPALATABLE.

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon was fond of a joke, and his keen wit was, moreover, based on sterling common sense. One day he remarked to one of his sons.

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the meat of him was backbone, and the rest was grit."—Youth's Companion.

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New July Edison Amberol Records at the Hawaiian News Company, Alex. Young building.

President Berndt, of the Oahu Central Improvement Committee has called a meeting of the organization for next Friday evening, July 28th, at 7:30 o'clock, to be held in the rooms of the Public Service Association. This is the regular quarterly meeting and a number of matters of interest will be brought up. A report will also be presented concerning the work of Cleanup Day.



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